

13 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director for Administration

25X1 FROM:
Director of Security

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Disclosure
("Killer Satellites," Aviation Week and
Space Technology, 26 October 1981) (U)

1. Action Requested: None; this memorandum is for your information only. It describes an unauthorized disclosure of classified information. (U)

2. Background: The subject article, "Killer Satellites," appearing in the "Washington Roundup" column of the 26 October 1981 issue of Aviation Week and Space Technology

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Killer Satellites

Soviet Union is operating in low earth orbit an antisatellite battle station equipped with clusters of infrared-homing guided interceptors that could destroy multiple U. S. spacecraft. The podded miniature attack vehicles provide a new USSR capability for sneak attacks on U. S. satellites. In the past, the Soviets have launched killer satellites to fly past Soviet target spacecraft within one or two revolutions. U. S. early warning satellites and radars then could detect the booster launch and determine from the mechanics that an antisatellite test was being conducted.

The U. S. must now rely on its space-to-space reconnaissance capability, such as the KH-11 spacecraft, and ground-based radar. The USSR also has its own operational reconnaissance satellite using digital image transmission for real-time reconnaissance. The Soviets last week petitioned the United Nations for a treaty banning all weapons in space, singling out the USAF/Vought antisatellite miniature homing vehicle to be launched by the McDonnell Douglas F-15 as a violation of this principle (AW&ST Aug. 31, p. 13).

Presidential Science Adviser Jay Keyworth told aerospace industry management officials last week he is spending most of his time trying to resist congressional pressure to build and operate high-energy laser battle stations for ballistic missile defense in space. Keyworth enjoined the officials to aid him in his cause, which appears to conflict with the decision by President Reagan Oct. 2 to "develop technologies for space-based missile defense." Martin Marietta, which recently invested millions in company funds in high-energy laser research and development, has a plan to place in space an operational system of 10-megawatt/10-meter-dia.-optics hydrogen-fluoride lasers by 1993, with 35 laser battle stations in the system. Segmented composite material mirrors of the type developed by United Technologies would be used for beam direction.

Bomber Proposal

A new, cheaper bomber—sort of a "son of Stealth"—will be proposed to the Senate Budget Committee next month by Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R.-Kan.), who believes the Rockwell B-1 is too expensive. She would put the B-1 funding into the Stealth development fund and hedge against Stealth development risk by providing \$400 million for a "high agility bomber prototype," which will use existing engines and be inconspicuous through small size, passive electronics and high acceleration.

That idea and other cost-saving measures would trim \$3.3 billion from the Fiscal 1982 defense budget. It grew from a July brainstorming session at the home of one of the Kassebaum aides during a ham and beer party, attended by Pentagon Program Analysis and Evaluation staff, who also contributed somewhat to these additional Kassebaum proposals: Terminate the McDonnell Douglas F-18 and F-15 fighters, substituting Vought A-7 attack aircraft and General Dynamics F-16 fighters; terminate the Grumman A-6 attack aircraft, substituting the A-7; terminate the Hughes AH-64, substituting the Bell AH-1S; terminate the Sikorsky Lamps Mk. 3, substituting Lamps 1; terminate the Hughes/Boeing Roland and Raytheon Patriot missiles, substituting the Raytheon Improved Hawk and standard 20-mm. and 35-mm. antiaircraft guns. The list reflects the views of a group in Congress known as the "military reformers," although Kassebaum does not belong to that group.

Running Scared

A jury award of \$208,000 to an Illinois couple who were bumped from a Delta Air Lines flight has airlines running scared. Delta claimed it had complied with Civil Aeronautics Board bumping rules in effect at the time of the flight, Feb. 19, 1976, but the jury awarded the couple, Thomas and Melanie Kluczynski—he a recently retired Illinois supreme court justice—more than double the amount asked for. Delta is appealing the circuit court award. Delta argues that the couple was offered another flight scheduled 2 hr. later and the couple chose not to accept.

Clean Sweep

Wing sweep on the USAF/Rockwell International B-1B bomber will be 67.5 deg. fully aft, not the 59.5 deg. that Pentagon and Air Force officials earlier told Congress it would be. It was determined that there is no way to halt the aft sweep short of the full aft position designed in the aircraft without major modifications to the actuator and wing sweep system. The full aft sweep Mach 2 design is no longer required for the subsonic B-1B mission profile, "but the politicians and engineers forget to compare notes," one Defense Dept. official said (AW&ST Oct. 12, pp. 20, 27). Approved For Release 2005/08/16 : CIA-RDP95B00915R000500110041-0 Washington that the first B-1B could fly in 38 months, with 15 more available by mid-1986. —Washington Staff

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt